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would be the destruction of the Bolshevik Government; but what was to take its place—a military government holding power by the sword only, or anarchy? If, on the other hand, the Poles were defeated, what a disaster! He was not an enemy of the Poles, but he thought they had committed a colossal mistake. But he would view with profound regret a disaster to the Polish Government. What would be the position of the signatories to the Treaty of Versailles who saw this new small nation crushed?

"He could not help asking why was not this war stopped. It might have been difficult for a government to have told the Poles they were not to fight, but why did not the League of Nations intervene? Was there no member of the League to say, 'Here is just the case for which the League was brought into existence'? Let the Poles and the Russians come before the League, and let them say what they were afraid of. If the Poles were afraid of invasion by the Russians, let them say so. If the Russians had a grievance against the Poles, let them say so."

EXCLUSION OF PREMIER NITTI FROM OFFICE did not last long, and he came back to power with a cabinet of younger and more modern-spirited men, and under less obligations to both the Clericals and the Socialists for his tenure. If the Jugo-Slavia dispute has not been settled, neither has it become more acute. D'Annunzio at Fiume still continues to be a thorn in the flesh; but his capacity for harm grows less as the local population loses trade by his contumacy and as he displays anew his eccentric egotism. His latest fad is "spiritism" and mysticism, a turn that sensualists quite often take after lives grossly materialistic, if "artistic." It is significant of the essential democracy of the Italian people today and their drift toward republicanism, assented to by the king, that the government should have presented to Parliament a bill stipulating that henceforth only the two houses of the national legislature may declare war, and that all treaties or international agreements must be communicated to both chambers. Moreover, if the bill becomes a law, all treaties of alliance, arbitration, peace, or commerce, and others involving expenditures or relating to the property of Italians abroad, must first be ratified by the two chambers. Here is distinct imitation of the American theory of legislative supervision and modification of compacts negotiated by the executive, but with the popular, lower house of the legislature included with the Senate. On June 9th the Nitti Ministry again fell.

THE UNIVERSALITY OF THE HOUSING PROBLEM being seen and also the common sense of one nation learning from another as to how to solve it, quite naturally an Inter-Allied Housing and Town Planning Congress opened June 3 in London. Delegates, several hundred in number, attended as representatives of the United States, France, Spain, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Finland, Denmark, Czecho-Slovakia, Italy, Japan, Poland, Chile, Roumania, Siam, Uruguay, and Jugo-Slavia. Scarcity and high cost of building materials, labor (in some countries), and borrowed capital are responsible for the failure, since the armistice, to make good the destruction wrought by the war or to alter for the better the ratio of construction and use.

IT IS REPORTED

That literacy in Japan is higher than in any State in the United States.

That trade between the United States and Germany is growing rapidly.

That during the World War 5,000 American soldiers married while abroad.

That Berlin plans to build at once 5,500 new residences to relieve the housing shortage.

That an international Labor Mission has left Berlin for Poland to study conditions there.

That the cost of food in Great Britain has risen 145 per cent above the pre-war level.

That Vienna journals have been cut down to eight pages daily because of the shortage of paper.

That the entire German air force has been disbanded, the army no longer possessing any military aeroplanes.

That the Swiss people voted to join the League of Nations by a vote of approximately 400,000 to 300,000.

That mail and passenger aerial service between England and Holland, three trips weekly, was begun May 17.

That a decree has been passed by the Soviet Government that Esperanto shall be taught in all the schools of Russia.

That one cause of the housing shortage in Great Britain is the death or disablement in the World War of 200,000 British carpenters.

That a Swiss chocolate syndicate has given twenty tons of chocolate for distribution through the Infant Welfare Centers in Vienna.

That Swedish Communist workmen have invited the children of 150 Bolshevik workers from Moscow to spend the summer in Sweden.

That Paris is suffering from the disappearance of silver money from circulation, and that the condition is rapidly becoming intolerable.

That a conference is to be held at Copenhagen in June, to which representatives of countries interested in Russia's foreign trade are to be invited.

That, Switzerland having voted to join the League of Nations, the place of meeting for the assembly next November will be Geneva, as originally agreed.

That over five thousand little Belgians with hearty appetites are fed daily by the Junior Red Cross of America at an average cost of fifty meals for a dollar.

That, having trouble at Macao to get bidders for the new opium farm, the farm is to be put up at public auction, intending bidders being required to deposit \$250,000.

That the Krupp munition works, near Leipsic, are now building locomotives, typewriters, adding-machines, cash-registers, bicycles, and similar instruments of peace.

That Romagne Cemetery, in France, where are buried 24,000 American soldiers, will be lighted by power furnished by an American auto-engine donated by the American Red Cross.

That Lords Curzon and Robert Cecil are quite at loggerheads over the rights and duties of the League of Nations in the matter of checking the Polish offensive against the Bolsheviks.

That fifty Congressmen are planning to study at first hand during the summer the problems of statehood for Hawaii, Philippine independence, and Chinese and Japanese immigration.

That Lieutenant-Colonel Lockwood Marsh, of England, in a lecture on "Imperial Aspects of Aviation," has prophesied that important dispatches would be carried to all parts of the Empire by air.

That 2,500 starving children of Vienna left that city in February for Milan, where they went to Italian homes to be cared for, free of charge, this being the tenth in a series of such assignments.

That, according to the Bolshevik wireless service, the Moscow Communists were engaged on May Day in spring cleaning the Kremlin, and that Lenin was one of the cleaners, "carrying heavy loads."

That during the war France lost 57 per cent of her men under thirty-two years of age, 600,000 houses ruined, 75,000,000 acres of land laid waste, and 3,000 miles of railroad and 2,500 miles of highway destroyed.

That during the less than two years of Seigu-Kai control in Japan the government has prohibited the publication of eighty different reports, sixteen of which related to Korea; also that it has extended the censorship over various newspapers.

That a French committee has been formed to commemorate the centenary of the death of Napoleon I, May 5, and that the committee will collect a sum of money, to be called the Napoleon Endowment, which will be used for reconstruction purposes in the devastated regions of France.

That 175,000 American farm implements, shovels, hoes, rakes, hatchets, distributed by the "Society of Friends" Unit of the American Red Cross, are being used by the farmers of South Ardennes in their garden cultivation, the implements coming from two large United States Army Engineer supply dumps taken over by the Quaker relief workers and put within reach of farmers badly in need of such equipment.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE LEAGUE

On June 10 the Committee on Platform of the Republican National Convention reported the following plank defining its attitude toward the Paris Treaty and the Covenant of the League, and it was not opposed from the floor and had only one dissenter on the committee, a delegate from Wisconsin. Formulation of this plank in this precise form was the result of much negotiation between the party leaders and was influenced considerably by the threats of withdrawal from the party of Senators like Johnson, Borah, Brandegee, and McCormick. The fight for specific endorsement of the League with reservations guarding its Americanism was led at the last by former United States Senator W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts.

The plank says:

The Republican Party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice and must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by development of law and the decision of impartial courts, and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened by political action, so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war. We believe that all this can be done without the compromise of national independence, without depriving the people of the United States in advance of the right to determine for themselves what is just and fair, when the occasion arises, and without involving them as participants and not as peace-makers in a multitude of quarrels the merits of which they are unable to judge.

The covenant signed by the President at Paris failed signally to accomplish this purpose and contained stipulations not only intolerable for an independent people, but certain to produce the injustice, hostility, and controversy among nations which it proposed to prevent.

That covenant repudiated, to a degree wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable, the time-honored policy in favor of peace declared by Washington and Jefferson and Monroe and pursued by all American administrators for more than a century, and it ignored the universal sentiments of America for generations past in favor of international law and arbitration, and it rested the hope of the future upon mere expediency and negotiations.

The unfortunate insistence of the President upon having his own way, without any change and without any regard to the opinion of a majority of the Senate, which shares with him in the treaty-making power, and the President's demand that the treaty should be ratified without any modification, created a situation in which Senators were required to vote, upon their consciences and their oaths, according to their judgment, upon the treaty as it was presented, or submit to the commands of a dictator in a matter where the authority under the Constitution was theirs and not his.

The Senators performed their duty faithfully. We approve their conduct and honor their courage and fidelity and we pledge the coming Republican administration to such agreement with the other nations of the world as shall meet the full duty of America to civilization and humanity, in accordance with American ideals and without surrendering the right of the American people to exercise their judgment and their power in favor of justice and peace.

On June 3 the House, by a vote of 323 to 3 passed the following resolution:

"That in the interpretation of any provision relating to the date of the termination of the present war or of the present or existing emergency in any acts of Congress, joint resolutions, or proclamations of the President containing provisions contingent upon the date of the termination of